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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

August 2003

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Storefront for Art and Architecture is pleased to announce its second exhibition by the Center for Urban Pedagogy.

**Urban Renewal:  
The City without a Ghetto**

**September 4 - October 19, 2003**

The concentrated rookeries in Brooklyn, including most of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, and East New York cannot be repaired. The area must be leveled and rebuilt in stages.

Robert Moses, Summary of Proposed Brooklyn Slum  
Clearance Project, 1968

A ghetto can be improved in one way only: out of existence.

James Baldwin, Fifth Avenue Uptown, 1961

How do you make a City without a Ghetto? In Post WW II America, the answer was Urban Renewal. Beginning with the Housing Act of 1949, the US federal government made large sums of money available to cities to obtain, clear, and redevelop "slums and blighted areas." This program, known after 1954 as Urban Renewal, resulted in the leveling of thousands of acres across the country and the construction of a wide variety of new urban material – a vast experiment where sections of city were scrubbed clean and then used as architectural petri dishes. From the gleaming white Lincoln Center arts complex on the Upper West Side to 300 vacant beachfront acres in Far Rockaway, Queens, the physical evidence of Urban Renewal in New York City is overwhelming.

As massive redevelopment projects are once again under way and the vocabulary of Urban Renewal resurfaces, an overview of and contemporary commentary on the legacy of these governmental programs becomes increasingly relevant. In this exhibition, the Center for Urban Pedagogy (CUP) examines Urban Renewal and the cultural dynamics that both gave it shape and contributed to its demise as a method for making the ideal city.

Urban Renewal: The City without a Ghetto is part of a constellation of projects that address how areas of human habitat have come to be labeled as officially unwanted, unneeded, or unimportant, and how various means have been used in attempts to remove, renew, revitalize, or redevelop these areas through planning.

See [www.anothercupdevelopment.org](http://www.anothercupdevelopment.org) for additional events and projects.


Shown in the summer of 2001, CUP's previous exhibition at Storefront, 'Building Codes: The Programmable City,' explored how building codes function as formal intermediaries between politics and architecture. From trip hazards to zoning resolutions, this exhibition illustrated the ways in which the physical environment is designed through social activity. 'Building Codes' was reviewed in August 2001 by The Village Voice.

Founded in 1982, Storefront for Art and Architecture is a nonprofit organization committed to the advancement of innovative positions in art, architecture and design.

Gallery Hours:  
Wednesday – Sunday, 11am - 6pm

Directions:  
Storefront is located at 97 Kenmare Street between  
Mulberry Street and Cleveland Place, near Lafayette Street.  
(subway: 6 Train to Spring St., N/R Train to Prince St)

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## Gautreaux vs. Chicago Housing Authority

A 30 year battle against housing segregation



The Gautreaux family, who moved into public housing in Chicago in 1955, became the first African American family to live in the city's public housing. The family's move was a result of a court order that required the Chicago Housing Authority to desegregate its housing. The family's move was a landmark event in the history of housing segregation in Chicago.



The Gautreaux family's move to public housing in Chicago in 1955 was a landmark event in the history of housing segregation in Chicago. The family's move was a result of a court order that required the Chicago Housing Authority to desegregate its housing.

### Housing Subsidies: an alternate approach to the problem of desegregating Chicago



Housing subsidies are a way to help low-income families afford housing. They can be used to provide rent assistance or to provide a direct subsidy to the landlord. Housing subsidies can be used to help families move into public housing or to help them stay in their current homes.

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### Results of the Gautreaux case and the current state of Chicago public housing

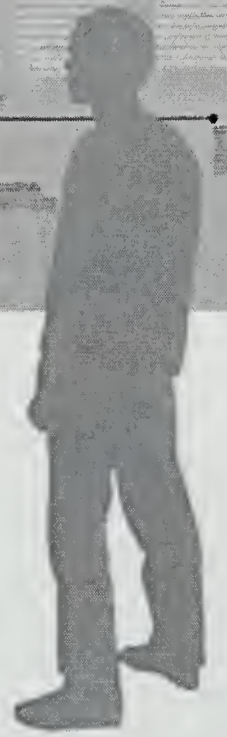


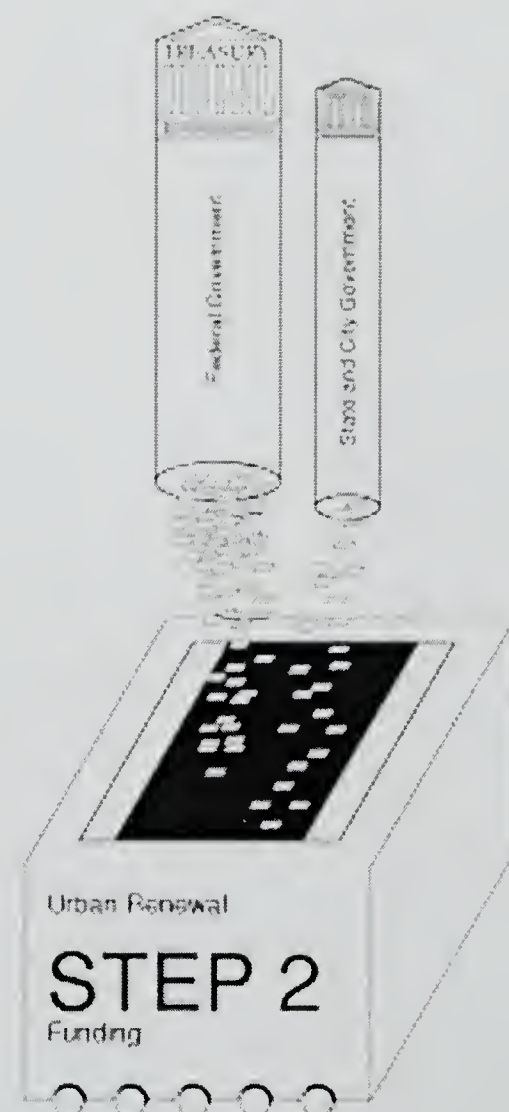
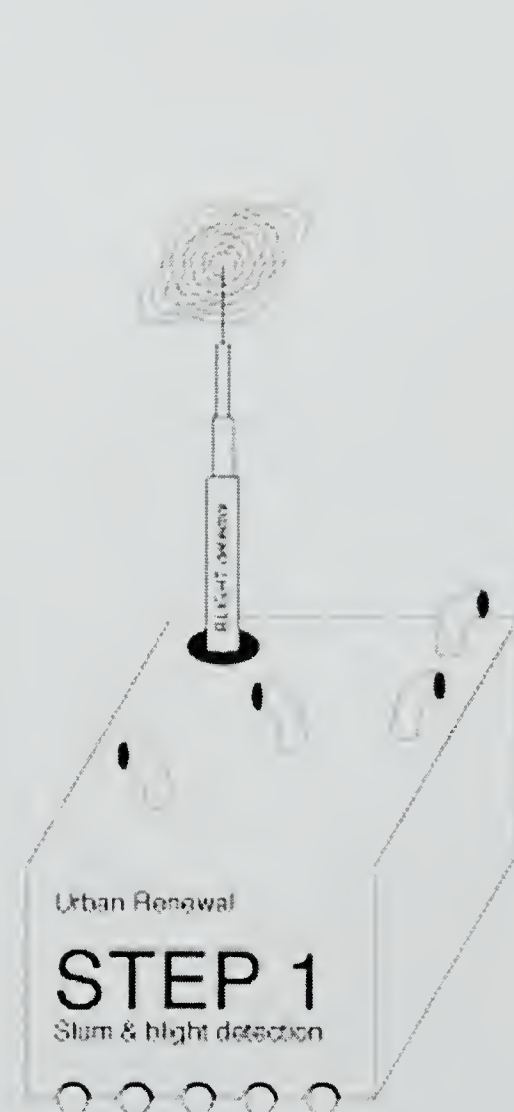
The Gautreaux case resulted in a court order that required the Chicago Housing Authority to desegregate its housing. This led to the move of the Gautreaux family and other African American families into public housing.

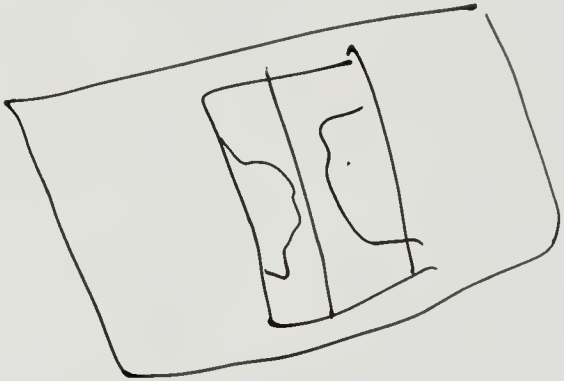
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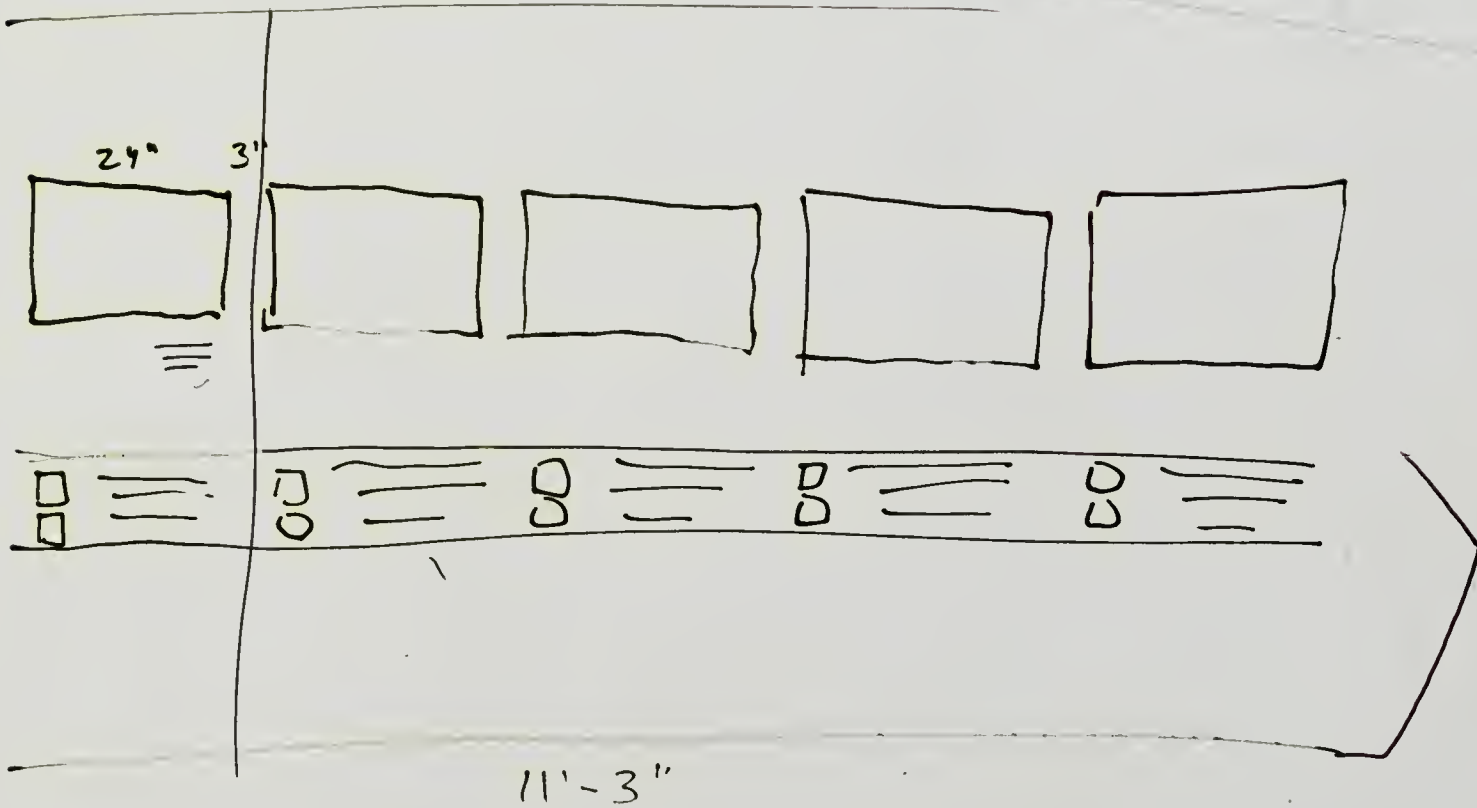
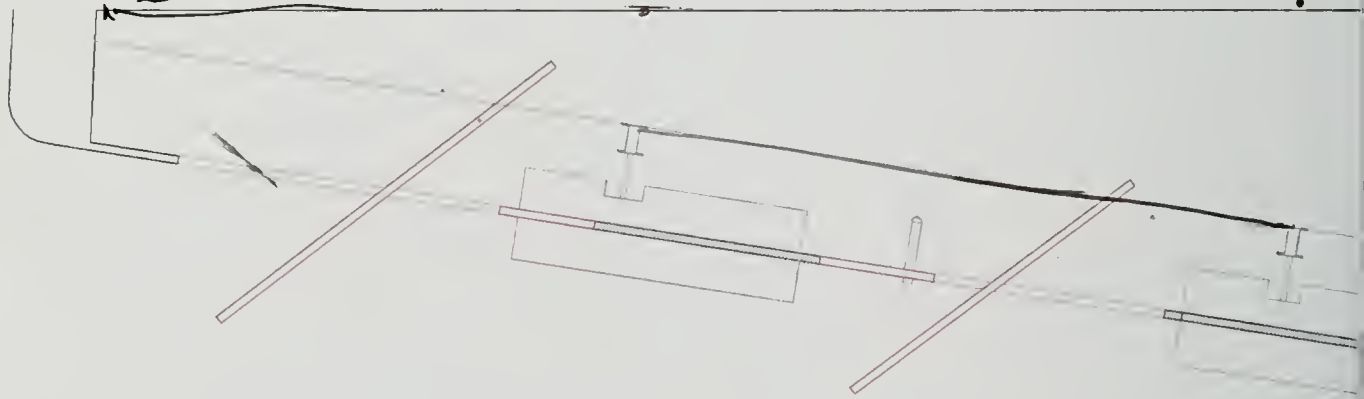
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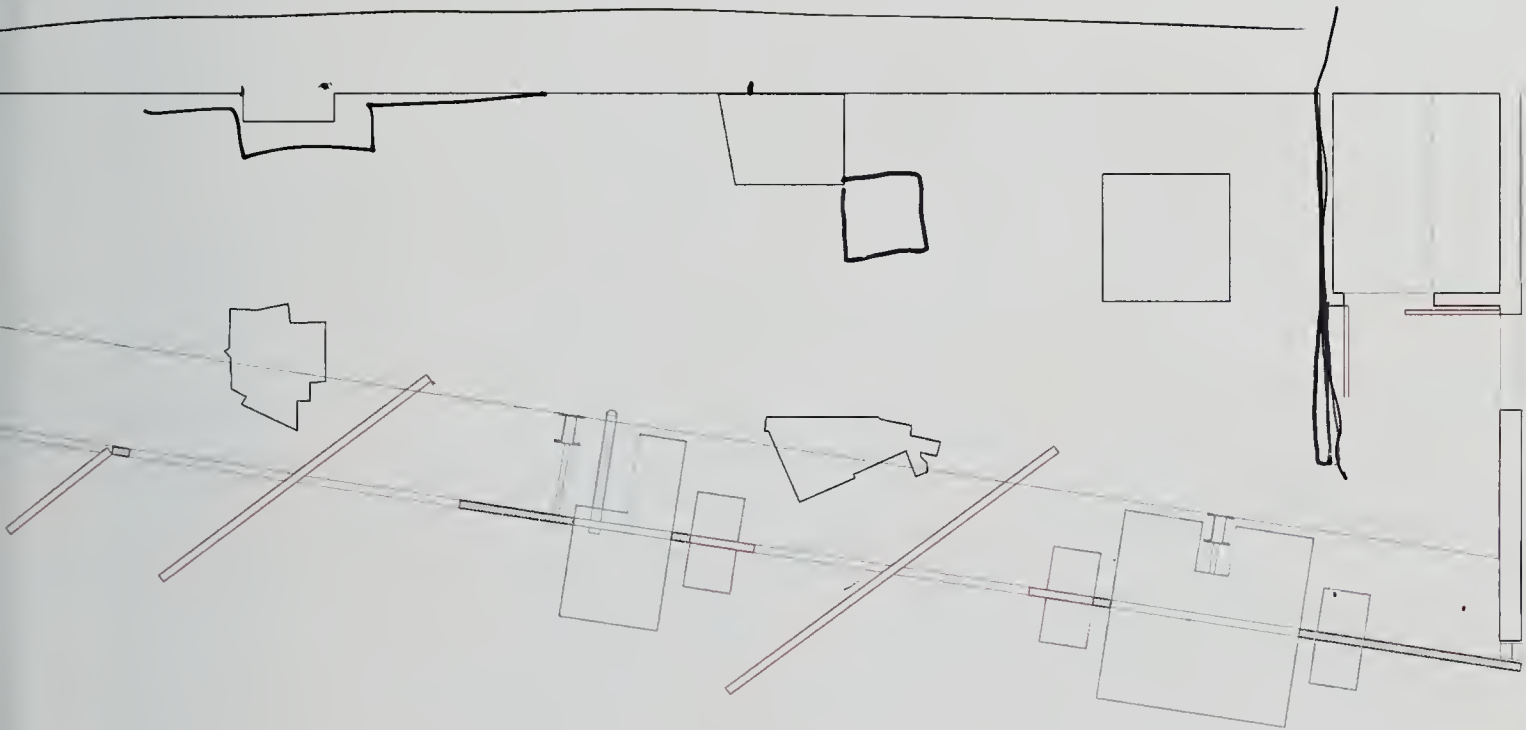


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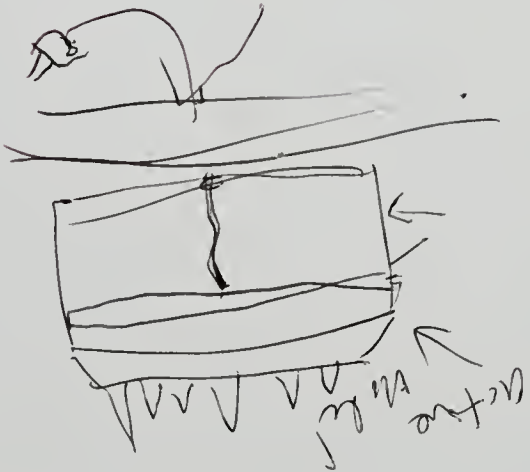


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Summary

